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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
devotes himself to the
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COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at
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HORN, F. RYLAND, Judge Supreme Court of Mo.

HORN, HALL & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.

May 6, 1857—4.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resided there for
nearly two years, I have been engaged in such cases as
have been entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in
other Courts conveniently accessible. He will give any
advice and opinion in writing, upon cases of
any difficulty, and will be present in the Court, if desired, to
attend to all communications relating to the business
above described, and may at all times, except when ab-
sent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 30, 1857—4.

JOHN H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

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May 6, 1857—4.

FRANKLIN GORIN.

A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the
transact of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tory, and an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the interior of the State, and in
the Land business in the Junior having been engaged
in the Land business in Iowa for eight years past, during
which time he has made a detailed survey of a large portion
of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they
will not be disappointed in their new practice.

They will enter Land with Warrents or Money,
upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell
Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation
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THE COMMONWEALTH
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. HARRISON, of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received announcing the passage of a large number of bills some of which originated in the Senate; [for the titles of these bills see H. R. proceedings of yesterday.]

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Were presented by Messrs. MATTHEWS, SMITH, HEADLEY, HAYCRAFT, GILLIS, SILVERTHORPE, and appropriately referred.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WRIGHT offered the following resolution which was adopted.

That whereas a resolution has passed both Houses of the present General Assembly extending the session to the 15th February next, and doubts have arisen whether or not the time thus fixed refers to the present month, for remedy whereof,

Be it resolved, That the day of adjournment was intended to be the 15th of the present month.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS.

Mr. ANDREWS moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting a bill in relation to the marshal of the town of Brandenburg; reconsidered and the bill then passed.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the disagreement of the Senate, to a House bill to amend the law of jury trials and the effect of them in will cases, be withdrawn from the H. R.: nay.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received by the hands of Mr. BEE, assistant Secretary of State, announcing his approval of sundry bills which originated in the Senate.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a bill adding Jackson county to the 12th judicial district.

Mr. GILLIS opposed the bill, he thought this county should be put on the 13th district.

Messrs. PORTER, GARRARD and IRVINE advocated the bill.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill to authorize the appointment of guardians ad litem by the clerks of circuit and chancery courts: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to charter the Hopkinsville press printing company; with an amendment; the amendment was concurred in and the bill passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Bridgeport female institute: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the Ver sailles and Harrodsburg turnpike road company: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill to create the officers of police judge and marshal for the town of Burlington; with an amendment: amendment adopted and the bill passed.

Same—a H. R. bill entitled, an act in relation to the records and papers of the Rockcastle circuit court: passed.

Same—a bill to charter the Carrollton lodge, No. 134, of Ancient York Masons: passed.

Same—a bill authorizing justices of the peace to take depositions in certain cases: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of William Smith, clerk of the Grant circuit court: passed.

Same—a bill to regulate the time of holding the circuit courts in the 12th judicial district: passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Sligo division No. 18 sons of temperance in Henry county: passed.

Same—a H. R. bill requiring certain bonds to be recorded in circuit and chancery courts: passed.

Mr. WHITAKER, Circuit Courts—a bill establishing military and criminal courts in the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th judicial districts in this commonwealth.

Mr. TAYLOR advocated the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER and Mr. SUDDUTH, also advocated the bill briefly.

Before action on the bill the hour arrived for the SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

The bill to extend the charters of the Bank of Louisville, Bank of Kentucky, and Northern Bank of Kentucky, with the amendment offered by Mr. GROVER, and the amendment to the said amendment which was offered by Mr. FISK was taken up.

See our report of yesterday, for the substance of Mr. FISK's amendment.]

Mr. RIPLEY briefly opposed the amendment, and explained the evils which would be effected by the adoption of it.

Mr. FISK replied to Mr. RIPLEY, and advocated his amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS briefly replied to Mr. FISK.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment and it was rejected: yeas 15, nays 21.

Mr. FISK then offered an amendment making the stockholders personally liable for the debts of the banks to an equal amount with their stock: rejected by yeas 14, nays 20.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment requiring all the stocks to be re-subscribed and is in effect making new banks.

Mr. TAYLOR raised a point of order, that this amendment was out of order, as it was entirely inconsistent with the original bill.

Mr. BRUNER, being in the chair, decided it in order as an amendment to an amendment.

The amendment was then rejected by yeas 12, nays 23.

Mr. FISK offered an amendment reserving the right to the Legislature to alter or amend the charter at pleasure: rejected, by yeas 16, nays 19.

Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. GROVER, making the stockholders liable for all the debts of the banks.

Mr. WHITAKER moved the previous question; which was sustained, by yeas 19, nays 17.

Mr. MARTIN moved to reconsider the vote on the previous question: carried by yeas 18, nays 17.

The motion was then withdrawn by Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. RUST then advocated his amendment, and opposed the bank bill.

Mr. WHITAKER replied to Mr. RUST and opposed the amendment.

The bill for the regular orders of the day having arrived,

Mr. TAYLOR moved to suspend the orders to go on with the bank bill: carried, yeas 26, nays 9.

Mr. WHITAKER concluded his remarks.

The vote was then taken on Mr. RUST's amendment, and it was rejected by yeas 6, nays 29.

Mr. GROVER's amendment coming up.

Mr. SUDDUTH offered the "bill to prevent the taking of usury under the color of exchange," which had been reported by the committee on Banks, as a substitute for Mr. GROVER's amendment.

It was ruled out of order, as being inconsistent with the bill, as it relates to other banks besides those embraced in the bill.

The vote was then taken on Mr. GROVER's amendment, and it was rejected, by yeas 13, nays 21.

Mr. SUDDUTH then offered the same amendment offered above except the part applying to other banks.

Mr. PORTER offered an amendment to the amendment requiring the reports of the banks to be published in two newspapers in Frankfort, one in Lexington and one in Louisville.

Mr. SUDDUTH accepted the amendment of Mr. PORTER.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. SUDDUTH as amended by Mr. PORTER; and it was adopted by yeas 20, nays 16.

Mr. SPEAKER (King) offered an amendment to require the Northern Bank to establish a branch at Paducah, with a capital of \$200,000.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table: negative, by yeas 9, nays 24.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. KING's amendment, and it was adopted, by yeas 19, nays 15.

Mr. PORTER offered an amendment to only extend the charters 10 years.

Mr. ANDREWS moved the previous question, which was ordered, by yeas 24, nays 9.

The amendment of Mr. PORTER was then rejected, by yeas 11, nays 23.

The bill was then passed, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (King,) Andrews, Bledsoe, Bruner, Buckner, Edward, Gillis, Hay craft, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, McBrayer, Mc Kee, Porter, Ripley, Silverthorpe, Smith, Taylor, Wait, Walton, Whitaker, Williams, Wilson, Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Darnaby, Fisk, Garrard, Grover, Grundy, Headley, Mathewson, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Wright—11.

The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the charters and privileges of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Louisville shall continue in full force for the term of 10 years from the first day of January, 1863; that the charters privileged by the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Kentucky shall continue in full force for twenty years, from the first day of October, 1864; and that the charters previously granted by the President, Directors, and Company of the Northern Bank of Kentucky shall continue in full force for twenty years, from the first day of May, 1865; but said extensions of the charters of said Banks shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions of the original charters.

First. Each of said Banks shall remain subject to all the limitations, restrictions, penalties, conditions, and duties, imposed on them by the acts for their incorporation, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Second. That the said Banks shall, at their option, and retain the power of prohibiting the issue of bank notes by either of said Banks below the denomination of five dollars, and after the year 1875, shall have the power of prohibiting the issue of bank notes under the denomination of one dollar.

Third. That within one year from the first of June, 1858, the Bank of Louisville shall establish a branch in the town of Glasgow, in the county of Barren, with a capital of \$200,000, and that the Bank of Kentucky shall establish a branch in the town of Owensboro, in the county of Hickman, with a capital of not less than \$150,000; and that the Northern Bank of Kentucky shall establish a branch at the town of Burkesville, in the county of Cumberland, with a capital of not less than \$150,000.

Fourth. That if the stockholders of each of said Banks, at a special or general meeting, to be held within one year from the 1st of June, 1858, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the stockholders, shall agree to accept the provisions of this act and declare that the Governor shall have the right of voting the stock of this Commonwealth in said Banks, either in person or by proxy, and he shall hereby be entitled to act in favor of accepting the provisions of this act. Each Bank shall have the right to accept the provisions of this act, and shall become entitled to the benefit thereof, though one or more of the other Banks should not accept them. The stockholders of each of said Banks shall be entitled to the voting franchise in like manner, shall be delivered to the Governor, whose duty it shall be upon his appearing in the House of Representatives, to cast his vote for the stockholders of each of said Banks, to issue a proclamation, extending the charters of such accepting Banks for the periods named in this act.

Y. S. Messrs. Bates, Boarman, Brann, G. S. Caldwell, Dobyns, Ellis, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hayes, Jesse, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Newell, Newell, Parker, W. P. Payne, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Skean, Stetson, Stitt, and J. T. White—24.

N. S. Messrs. Barbee, Barton, Belshe, Broward, Brown, Burns, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Coopers, Crawford, Crossland, Daily, Daniel, De Haven, Dickey, Drane, Eaves, Ficklin, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, Gray, G. W. Hamilton, Johnson, Kelsay, Kendall, Leathers, Lindsey, Lyon, Lyon, McLean, Marshall, McDaniel, Mitchell, Patterson, R. Payne, Pennebaker, Rachford, Smith, A. H. Talbott, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trapnell, C. W. White, Whitt, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winfrey, Wood, and W. Worthington—64.

So the House refused to strike the clause out.

The question recurring upon the passage of said bill, the yeas and nays were taken as required by the constitution, and resulted, yeas 66, nays 3.

So the bill passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 12 O'CLOCK.

Mr. STITT demanded the yeas and nays, which being taken, resulted, yeas 55, nays 32.

So the House refused to dispense with the rule.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. GOODLOE, Claims—an act to improve the navigation of the Kentucky river.

The yeas and nays being taken on the passage of the bill required by the Constitution, were as follows: yeas 70, nays 15.

So the bill passed.

ALSO—an act for the benefit of S. W. Rennick, sheriff of Hickman county: passed.

ALSO—a bill appropriating money to the Eastern lunatic asylum.

[This bill appropriates \$18,000 for repairs and improvements, and \$19,500 for the purchase of a farm for said institution.]

Mr. RUSSELL moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$19,500 for the purchase of a farm.

After a lengthy discussion,

Mr. RUSSELL demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows:

Y. S. Messrs. Bates, Boarman, Brann, G. S. Caldwell, Dobyns, Ellis, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hayes, Jesse, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Newell, Newell, Parker, W. P. Payne, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Skean, Stetson, Stitt, and J. T. White—24.

N. S. Messrs. Barbee, Barton, Belshe, Broward, Brown, Burns, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Coopers, Crawford, Crossland, Daily, Daniel, De Haven, Dickey, Drane, Eaves, Ficklin, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, Gray, G. W. Hamilton, Johnson, Kelsay, Kendall, Leathers, Lindsey, Lyon, Lyon, McLean, Marshall, McDaniel, Mitchell, Patterson, R. Payne, Pennebaker, Rachford, Smith, A. H. Talbott, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trapnell, C. W. White, Whitt, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winfrey, Wood, and W. Worthington—64.

So the House refused to strike the clause out.

The question recurring upon the passage of said bill, the yeas and nays were taken as required by the constitution, and resulted, yeas 66, nays 3.

So the bill passed.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 12 O'CLOCK.

A bill authorizing certain publications in the newspapers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. RICHARDSON advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. LINDSEY proposed an amendment.

And then the House took a recess until 2½ o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

REPORT OF LOCAL BANKS.

Mr. COMBS, Internal Improvement—a bill concerning the chartered turnpike roads in Montgomery county: passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Jefferson and Mt. Sterling turnpike road company: passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Oregon turnpike road company: passed.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Education—an act for the benefit of common school district No. 18, in Larue county: passed.

Also—an act to regulate the time of holding elections under color of exchange on any one or more of such bills or notes, the court shall render a judgment against such bank, for a fine equal to the amount of such bills or notes. Either party may appeal to the judgment, and appear before the Court of Appeals.

§ 4. For a failure to report the lists, as required by the first section of this act, for the space of thirty days, failing to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, to the Commonwealth, in the Franklin Circuit Court upon ten day's notice to such bank; and in addition, to be imprisoned for the time of contempt, for one month.

§ 5. If it shall be duly proved to the court before the Legislature at every session, that the lists so reported by the bank shall have charged usury interest, of which motion at least ten day's notice shall be given to such bank, for such illegal charge; or which motion is denied, or if the trial of said motion, it shall be adjourned to the next bank to report such list, under color of exchange on any one or more of such bills or notes, the court shall render a judgment against such bank, for a fine equal to the amount of such bills or notes.

§ 6. If it shall be duly proved to the court before the Legislature at every session, that the lists so reported by the bank shall have charged usury interest, of which motion

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

THE price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for
the session will be \$1.50—and for the Weekly,
75 cents—inevitably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily
Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for
mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the
office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and
House of Representatives, will be promptly at-
tended to.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We publish to-day, to
the exclusion of editorial matter, part of the
President's Lecompton Constitution message.
We will publish the remainder in our next in or-
der to get the entire message into our weekly.

MR. MARSHALL'S LECTURE.—We regret that the
lateness of the hour at which we write prevents
us from noticing the lecture of last night as it
deserves, if, indeed, that were in our power under
any circumstances. The lecturer reviewed some
of the most interesting epochs in the history of
modern Europe, and although, in the brief time
allotted to him, he was but able to briefly touch
the leading incidents with the tip of his eagle
wing, yet he threw around them a grandeur,
splendor, and interest which they had never
before possessed for the audience.

He administered a scathing rebuke to the in-
tolerance of Calvin, not, however, attempting to
confute the doctrines of the glorious religion of

which he was the founder, but rather mentioning
his persecution of those who differed with him

in faith as an historical truth. He passed in brief

review over the reigns of Elizabeth, Mary of

Scotland, Henry IV, of France, and passing in

graceful transition from an account of the man

mer in which that Monarch and Napoleon had be-

trayed the great trusts confided in them, soared

in loftiest flights of glowing eulogy upon the

character of our man—the glorious Washington.

Mr. Marshall knows well how to stir up all the

patriot fires within the great American heart,

and nobly and most eloquently did he use his

Heaven inspired eloquence when dwelling upon

that sublimest of themes. But the highest com-

pliment that could possibly be paid to his won-

drous powers of touching the heart, were the tears

that frequently dimmed the sight of his auditors.

He will lecture again to night, and it is ex-
pected that his audience will be larger than it has
been for the last two nights. The two first lec-
tures were but preludes, as it were, to the sym-
phony of gorgeous flights of fancy, and display of

learning which will greet his auditors to night.

Mr. Marshall clothes every thing he handles with

the chaste beauty of thought, and purity of ex-
pression. In the three lectures he will have had

hardly room for the expansion of his great in-

tellect, and we trust that he may be induced to

remain some time longer among us. Let every
one turn out this evening and offer an induc-
ment to him to deliver the entire course in our

little city.

JOHN MITCHELL ON NATURALIZATION.—The

great truths in reference to the necessity for a

modification of our naturalization laws, says the

Louisville Journal, which have been announced

by the American party have been treated with

scorn and ridicule by the Democracy. But si-

lently and surely, in spite of the opposition to

them, they have forced themselves upon the con-

ventions of sensible and thinking men of all par-
ties. Democratic leaders and demagogues may

succeed for a time in exciting prejudices against

the American organization, but all their sophistry

and disgraceful assertions of the superiority of

the foreign over the native citizen are unavailing

to hide from the popular understanding the unde-

niable truth and justice and patriotism of Ameri-

can principles, or to crush out from the popular

heart a love for the maxims inculcated by the

American party. The proscriptive spirit of the

Democracy—a proscription more tyrannical than

ever was conceived by the most wily and despotic

chief of the Jesuits—teaches the masses of the

Democratic party to turn a deaf ear to every ar-
gument uttered by an American speaker, and to

disbelieve anything however palpably true, that

may be published in an American newspaper.—

The snares of Democracy are painfully con-

scious that, wherever the principles of the Ameri-

can party are understood by the masses, their

truth and justice and the necessity for their adop-

tion as the permanent policy of the Government

will be at once acknowledged. These reckless,

rule or ruin Democratic leaders know full well that

if the veil of misrepresentation, with which they

have sought to hide from the popular gaze the

glory of the principles of the American party,

should ever be drawn aside and the plain truth of

these precepts should be allowed to shine forth

undimmed upon the minds and hearts of the peo-

ple, the power of the Democracy would immedi-

ately be dissolved and the masses of the Ameri-

can people would rush with enthusiasm into the

ranks of the American party, and accord an ear-

er and active support to its principles.

While the Democracy generally have thus stu-

diously endeavored to conceal the truth from the

masses of their followers, the following gleam of

truth in the columns of a Democratic paper should

be spread far and wide, and everywhere brought

to the attention of those who have reviled the

American party and denounced its efforts to pro-

ject the institutions of our country from the fa-

tal influence of foreignism, and the sad conse-

quences of a continual influx of foreign pauper-

ism and crime. It is from the bold and vigorous

pen of John Mitchell, editor of the Southern Citi-

zen. He is an Irishman by birth, not yet natu-

ralized, a violent Democrat in politics, and

cannot be accused of national or party preju-

dicies in favor of the American views of the sub-

ject:

When the American cities have got to hunger
mobs and soup-kitchens, one cannot wonder that
thoughtful men begin to ask themselves whether
it is wise or just to keep the doors of this Repub-
lic so widely and invitingly open; the access to
them so very easy, and next to no questions ask-
ed.

We are about to approach a delicate subject;
for the Democratic party in the United States (to
which party we give our hearty faith and fealty)
hold it to be one of their strong points to cherish
and tenderly entreat "the foreigner." Yet there
are certain considerations aside from party,
which lead to the conclusion that something is

wrong in all this. And a kind of suspicion arises
that, even in the Know-Nothing ranks, there were
patriotic and good men who had no sympathy in
dealing with the benighted sectarianism of that mis-
chievous society, but who, nevertheless, instinctively
revolted against the cool insolence of Eu-
ropean powers in chasing "surplus population" to
America as a penal colony. Of criminals and
paupers we have enough.

Of the emigrants to America, a very large
number are paupers and criminals, which falls
out in several ways: First, there are emigration
societies having funds provided for carrying to
America the sweepings of the work-houses and
poor-houses. Some of these are in connec-
tion with the governments of the several coun-
tries, and it signifies little whether the poor-
wretches so expropriated are landed in Can-
ada or New York. If in Canada most of
them find their way southward. These have
neither means, nor spirit, nor hope. They
have lived on public alms, left their homes at
the bidding of their "betters," and emigrated in
forma pauperis. These are true paupers—either
born paupers or having the heart and soul within
them, ground down to a pauper heart and soul
by bitter oppression and privation—not fit to be
citizens of any country.

And for criminals—we know that cargoes of
Italians and Germans are sometimes sent over
with an intimation that they are "political of-
fenders." Who knows that they are political
offenders? Their governments at any rate are
desirous to rid of them, and knowing that to
gain them a footing upon these shores they must
at least call them political offenders; but they
may be *forcata* three times convicted for the
worst human crimes. If so, they will not them-
selves let out the secret. The wonderful organi-
zation of the police establishments in European
countries is little understood here. Every ruffian,
burglar, cut-throat in Paris or in Naples is well-
known to the police. The police can call a
meeting of them at any time, or meet them in
secret select ones not selected for their virtues—
can make them an offer once for all that if they
would save themselves from the galleys or gal-
lows, they shall have a free passage to a land of
liberty as Corbanor or Red Republicans.

But there is one more, direct, constant, and
copious flow of criminals into this country from
the English colonies. Bermuda lies nearly op-
posite to Charleston, about seven hundred miles
off. There are always confined upwards of two
thousand of the choicest miscreants in all creation—
accomplished London house-breakers, bank-robbers,
forgers, garters. Their numbers are kept up by new importations from England; but as
the terms of their sentences respectively expire,
what is done with them? The laws of

England
make them an offer once for all that if they
would save themselves from the galleys or gal-
lows, they shall have a free passage to a land of
liberty as Corbanor or Red Republicans.

Now Bermuda has a constant traffic with the
coast cities of America. It has no wheat or
other grain, no beef, and no mutton save what it
imports from America. Therefore its waters are
always full of American vessels. In these
the criminals are regularly shipped as they
become entitled to their freedom, sometimes as
many as four or five in the same vessel. Their
passage is paid by the English government, and
they carry their virtue and accomplishments to
give strength and glory to the great Republic. That
this was a practice a few years ago, is a
matter of fact, which we assert; presumably it
is still. And although the transaction is always
a secret one, no doubt researches amongst the
owners of coasting vessels in Philadelphia and
Baltimore would bring to light the fact, if not its
whole amount.

And it is singular that the largest traffic of
Bermuda is (or was) with the city of Baltimore.
Undoubtedly the flash-clubs are largely recruited
from thence. Those fellows are the very men to
make good Roughskins and Blood-Tubs.

On the other side of the continent, San Fran-
cisco has been receiving a picked emigration
from the Australian penal colonies—alumni who
have graduated in the great Universities of rascality
on earth.

Unquestionably the citizens of America are
by these importations of criminals and paupers;
and the adopted citizens even more than the native;
because their character suffers. It cannot surely be desirable for them that the same door which is open to them and their chil-
dren should admit, on the same footing and on the
same terms, the off scourings of French gal-
leys, the refuse of Irish poor-houses, and the off-
scourings of English prisons.

They do not need to import
soundrelism, laziness, and ignorance along with
them, inasmuch as they will find plenty of all that
here.

It has become the direct and deep interest of

both native and adopted (especially the latter) to
procure such a change in the naturalization laws
as will prevent the very loose and irregular
admission of all applicants, and in all kinds of
courts of record.

And further, we submit that it is not enough to
prevent criminals and paupers from being citizens—
they ought not to be allowed to land.

Such cargoes could not be run in any seaport of Europe; and if there be a strong enough
police force to keep them out, that force ought to be increased, and a portion of it charged with that express duty—and the force
ought to be especially strong all along the St. Lawrence and Lake shores.

Also, it is a fact, as we have charged, that paupers are sent hither, through Canada or
otherwise, by Emigration Societies—and the criminals

are sent hither from Bermuda by the British Government itself; we presume it is a
matter calling for the remonstrance and inter-
position of American Administration. Ship cap-
tains who bring such passengers ought to be
brought to condign punishment, and the Govern-
ment which continues such a practice ought to be
referred as our worst enemy.

We have no intention in this article of sug-
gesting special changes of the naturalization laws.
Five years give more than time enough to
grow familiar with an affair as simple as the
American Laws and Constitution—that is to say as
familiar as the average of natives—and as
familiar as is needful to make a good citizen.

Without making quotations of a similar char-
acter from other despatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's
communication to General Cass on the 9th of December last, that "the important step of calling
the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st instant could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feel-
ing among the enemies of the Democracy that it is
not to be denied that the Legislature was convened
to prevent a collision and bloodshed.

"To organize the whole Free State party into
volunteers, and to take the names of all who refuse
to protect the polls at the election in August of a
new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The
object in taking the names of all who refuse en-
rollment is to terrify the Free State conserva-
tives into submission." This is proved by the re-
cent strictures committed on such men by the To-
pekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of
regular troops here with two batteries is neces-
sary. The Lawrence insurgents await the
development of this new military organization.

In the Governor's despatch of July 27, he says:
"The movement in Lawrence was the begin-
ning of an insurrection throughout the Territory,
and especially in all the towns, cities and coun-
ties where the Republican party have a majority.
Lawrence is the hot-bed of all Abolition move-
ments in this Territory. It is the town estab-
lished by the Abolition societies of the East, and, whilst there are a respectable number of
people there, it is filled by a considerable num-
ber of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition
societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation
throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful set-
tlement of this question. Having failed in
carrying out their own so-called Topeka State Legisla-
ture to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has
compromised it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion
will extend throughout the Territory."

And again—
"In order to send this communication immedi-
ately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the
spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of
the Republican party of this Territory, instigated
by Eastern societies, having as their chief object to
give strength and glory to the great Republic. That
this was a practice a few years ago, is a matter of
fact, which we assert; presumably it is still. And
although the movement in Lawrence was the begin-
ning of an insurrection throughout the Territory,
and especially in all the towns, cities and coun-
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societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation
throughout Kansas, and prevent

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

We would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO—

Agents for the WILLIAMSON LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISHING MACHINE.

This is a new and improved machine which has been used to better effect in the Coast's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twists.

Offices over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store,

Main street, Lexington, Ky.

Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYON, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

Seth Wheeler.

Philip L. Ives.

Aug. 31, '57. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

500 Agents Wanted!
A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.
THIRD DIVISION.

\$31,000 Worth of Farms and Buildings

in the Gold Region of Culpepper County, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,000 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Dollars, one third down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will be building a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold in cheap to induce settlers, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate the appearance of the property.

Upwards of 1300 lots are sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahannock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. A ample security will be given for the value of the property and the amount promised, up to \$5,000 per acre, in sufficient parts in Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$30 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-curers, coopers, farmers, &c., are welcome, and agents will be sent to those who desire to buy. The liberal arrangements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$20 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c.,

Apply to E. BAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va.
Sept 14—d.

CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of The Millers and Farmers of Kentucky, to witness an operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR, now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat and smalls (without bursting the bunt) and other grain, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12 ff W. B. SMITH.

LOOK HERE!
\$20,000 STOCK

OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA,
DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stones, China, and Commune Earthware; British Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waterers and Trays.

IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,

Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Sals, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at

EASTERN COST PRICE.

As owners will be making large discounts.

All the above mentioned goods of the newest and best styles and patterns, manufactured expressly for them.

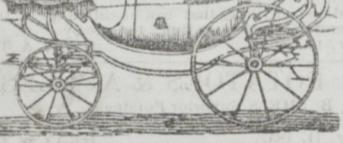
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we assure that we will give perfect satisfaction.

Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.

A. JAEGER & CO.,
Nos. 110 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 2, 1857—d.

COACH FACTORY.

A detailed illustration of a horse-drawn carriage, showing the carriage body, four large spoked wheels, and the harnessing of a horse.

HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

April 2, 1857—d.

DENTAL SURGERY,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

A small illustration showing various dental instruments, including a dental mirror, a probe, and a small surgical blade.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers that having regained his health, he has opened a bookbindery, back of A. G. Hedges' the Bazaar, sold him in November last, and will give his whole attention to it.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

BOOKS will be furnished in a RECORDED BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-

tured at short notice, to order or reasonable terms.

BLANK BINDER at the old stand, over Hedges' La

Office. July 31, 1857—773—ff.

LOCUST HILL

FEMALE ACADEMY.

UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this institution before Monday, October 26th.

On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without interruption till the first of July next.

At this date the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

It is requested that pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

TERMS.

For board and tuition, per session of forty weeks, \$140.00

For music, per session of forty lessons, \$5.00

For use of pianos per session of forty weeks, \$5.00

B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

Sept. 21—3m.

WINES—

W. The best quality of MADRINA, SHERB, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY

Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,

AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

Two miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

NEXT printed Catalogue of

Fruits, Ornaments, Trees,

Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above

named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Hedges,

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,

Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

ELEGANT STOCK
OF
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING
AT—
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,

Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
find at my establishment, the most
desirable selection of Men and Boys'

fashionable.

Clothing and Furnishing
Goods,

SHIRTS, HOSIERY,
UNDER GARMENTS,
GLOVES, CAVATATS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or even less, than any other house in the city.

My Stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never exceeded, and I invite the special attention of parents to this do part.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or even less, than any other house in the city.

My Stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never exceeded, and I invite the special attention of parents to this do part.

CHARLES B. GETZ,
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort.

Oct. 16, 1857—ff.

FRANGIPANNI,
OR THE
ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at

Dr. MILLIS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.

A beautiful article for the hair, at

Dr. MILLIS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachets,

Lay in drawers and perfume clothing at

Dr. MILLIS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors,

Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at

Dr. MILLIS' Drug Store.

Sept 14—d.

CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of

The Millers and Farmers of Kentucky, to witness an

operation of

W. B. SMITH.

INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED



Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL ~~75,000~~, \$1,000,000
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED
SURPLUS, \$422,162 11.

WITH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 YEARS' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE.

DIRECTORS.

H. Z. PRATT,
D. H. HILLIERY,
J. D. HARRIS, CHURCH
E. G. RIPLEY,
A. DUNHAM,
T. A. ALEXANDER
W. KERNEY,
O. H. BRAINARD.

OFFICERS.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

T. A. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

THOS. K. RACE, Jr., Secy.

J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.

—INSURES AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE,

—AND—

PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION.

AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS
ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY
AND FAIR PROFIT.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Proper-
ty, Out-Buildings and Conten-

ts. Such Insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most fa-
vorable terms.

LOSSES Equitably Adjusted and Promptly
Paid.

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

I would, with the steady and prompt attention to a legiti-
mate Insurance Company, and the payment of premiums in
good faith, have inducements with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of
quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of
past services, tendering their continuance with increasing
ability and facilities in future.

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-
FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS
WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA-
TION, THROUGH

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

Oct. 12, 1857—d.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS,
FOR FORFEITURE.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of

Kentucky, on the 10th day of August, 1857, if not paid on or before the date aforesaid, viz:

No. 49—John Swettner, 606 acres, of Little Barren; 1854—
No. 49—Wm. Robertson, 666½ acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes,
1854—5—6, \$1,727 12.

No. 50—Wm. Robertson, 803½ acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes,
1854—5—6, \$1,727 12.

No. 51—Wm. Robertson, 160½ acres, Christian
county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes,
1854—5—6, \$1,727 12.